THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9171. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1780.

From the London papers, June 9.

Paris, May 30. The celebrated Paul Jones is to fail from l'Orient, with one frigate and three large privateers. He will carry back the Baſtonians, who have arrived here from Denmark within theſe eight or ten days. This intrepid mariner muſt be highly gratified with the diſtinguiſhed reception he met with in this city. The teſtimonies of regard that his bravery procured him on every public occaſion, were well calculated to convince him of the glory he has gained on the coaſt of Ireland, and by his gallant engagement in the German ſea. An idea of his ſpirit may be conceived by his repartee to Marſhal Byron. This nobleman, whoſe table is always free to ſtrangers of diſtinction, invited Jones to dinner, and during the repaſt, ſpeaking of Captain Pearſon, his adverſary, whom the King of England had knighted, Jones anſwered, "I wiſh, Monſieur le Marſhal, to afford an opportunity for his being created a Lord!" The converſation changing, the Marſhal aſked if he had ſeen the review, and obſerved the manœuvres of the regiment of guards? Jones replied, "I ſhould have been better pleaſed to ſee their manœuvres in St James's Park."

Paris, June 2. A Courier extraordinary arrived here yeſterday from Ferrol; he reports that a ſloop diſpatched by M. de Terney, that put into that port the 16th of May laſt, had juſt left the French ſquadron, which, after having doubled Cape Finiſterre the 14th of laſt month, continued its courſe with a fair wind. This intelligence has diſpelled all our fears reſpecting that ſquadron.

The Miniſter of the Marine has juſt learnt by the way of England, that Admiral Rodney had had an engagement with M. de Guichen that laſted eight hours. We have no particulars of the action, except that the Engliſh ſquadron returned to St Lucia, with five of his ſhips in tow. It would not be very ſurprizing, that the two fleets ſhould have been reciprocally very roughly handled. This affair will be very ſoon cleared up.

Hague, June 3. Sir Joſeph Yorke, and Prince Gallitzin, the Engliſh and Ruſſian Ambaſſadors, had two conferences this day with the States General, and other members of Government. Their High Mightineſſes have ſent an order to their Miniſter at the Court of London, to complain of an inſult on the territories of the republic, committed by ſome coal-ſhips from Sunderland, in chacing a French privateer, Le Printem, aſhore, on the iſland of Goree, the 21ſt of laſt April, under the lighthouſe of Helvoetſluys, and carrying away the veſſel.

LONDON.

On Wedneſday evening a Grand Council was held at St James's, at which all the judges were ſummoned to attend, to deliver their opinion on the reſolution of the Cabinet relative to the publiſhing martial law; they were all preſent at the Council except the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and it is reported there was only one diſſentient among that learned body, including the Attorney and Solicitor General, who was againſt the *temporary expedient of military law* at this very important and intereſting criſis: moſt of the Lords in oppoſition were requeſted to attend at this Grand Council of the nation, and ſo very deſirous were the miniſters for their aſſiſtance and opinion on this occaſion, that inſtead of being ſummoned in the common way by a meſſenger, Mr Fawkner, one of the clerks of the council, was ordered by the Lord Preſident to wait upon them. The Lords that attended in conſequence of this application, were the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Rockingham, and the Earl of Huntingdon; but not willing to loſe ſight of the good old cauſe at this diſtracted national alarm, the above named noble Peers only attended to give their negative to their proceedings.

We are ſorry to inform the public that the Queen is very much indiſpoſed, ſaid to be occaſioned by the preſent diſturbances. Her Majeſty is ſix months gone with child.

The French and American agents are diſcovered to have been the chief inſtruments in the preſent inſurrections; ſeveral louis d'ors and guineas were found in the pockets of the priſoners who were taken yeſterday.

Moſt of the public prints ſeem to be overawed by the mob, not daring even to recount their villainies; while others mildly term theſe ruffians the *populace*, and record their deeds as meritorious; from the latter nothing better was expected, becauſe it is conſonant to their re-publican principles; as to the former, we ſhall only remark that a little more fortitude, on this occaſion, would not have diſgraced them. *Morning Poſt.*

Five of the moſt deſperate levellers got upon the buildings of Fleet market, armed with ſhort guns, one of whom fired down among the ſoldiers, on their arrival; upon which a platoon returned the fire, and brought two of them down dead at their feet.

We have the happineſs to aſſure our readers from undoubted authority, that there is no riſing of the people in any county diſtant from the metropolis of his Majeſty's dominions.

The inſinuations in a republican print of yeſterday, of 40,000 miners have riſen in Cornwall, and that a run had been made upon the Bank in conſequence thereof, are totally groundleſs, being only the vile efforts of a deſperate faction, who ſeem determined not to be behind-hand at this alarming criſis, to add their mite, if poſſible, to the national calamity.

The attack on the Bank by the mob laſt night was made in the following manner: a brewer's man parading on a horſe, hung round with the Newgate's chains, had the audacity to proceed to the very gates of the Bank. The guard firſt uſed lenient perſuaſives, but they being ineffectual, the firelocks were levelled, and on two men dropping, one of whom inſtantly expired, the mob deſiſted. The guard kept on a running fire for ſome time.

On Wedneſday, a party of the guards arrived at Mr Thrale's brewhouſe, in the borough, about a quarter of an hour before the mob came to deſtroy it; which prevented the intended depredation.

Laſt night, two thouſand of the inhabitants of Cripplegate ward were under arms, to defend themſelves againſt the depredations of the mob; but all paſſed in peace.

Four priſoners confined in Lincoln's-inn, three of whom were taken in the gardens, and the other in Holborn, were to be examined this afternoon, when it is expected that an example will be made in that part of the town.

Laſt night, the pariſhioners of Clerkenwell and St Sepulchre's, marched armed through their reſpective pariſhes, to keep the peace, which was attended with the deſired effect.

Mr Wild, the High Conſtable of Holborn diviſion, was moſt terribly cut in the head, and otherwiſe much bruiſed by the mob in Holborn, on Wedneſday night, and had his ſilver mace ſtole from him.

A letter dated the firſt inſtant, at Guernſey, ſays, "A King's cutter, juſt arrived, gives an account of three 74 French men of war, about 70 tranſports and flat-bottomed boats, with ſome frigates, were all in and about Concale Bay. The people at Guernſey are all under arms, and wiſh for their appearance. There is a canonading which we hear, but whether at Jerſey or at ſea cannot determine. The Hawke ſloop of war, and three cutters, are here, with ſome armed merchantmen."

KENNETT, Mayor.

A Common Council holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Thurſday the 8th day of June, 1780.

A motion being made, and queſtion put, That a Committee, conſiſting of five Aldermen and ten Commoners, be appointed to withdraw immediately, and prepare a petition to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, againſt the act of Parliament lately paſſed in favour of the Roman Catholics, agreeable to the reſolution of this Court of yeſterday evening. The ſame was reſolved in the affirmative.

Whereupon this Court doth nominate and appoint Frederick Bull, John Sawbridge, John Hart, Henry Kitchen, Eſquires, Aldermen, and Evan Pugh, Eſq; Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of this city; Mr Deputy Gabriel Leekey, Mr Deputy William Judd, Mr Joſiah Dornford, Mr James Sharp, Mr William Hurford, Mr John Withers, Mr Deputy William Saxby, Mr Thomas Dannage, Mr John Newman, and Mr Laurence Holker, Commoners, aſſiſted by Mr Recorder, to be a Committee, to withdraw immediately and prepare a petition for that purpoſe; and it is an inſtruction to the ſaid Committee, to prepare the petition, praying for a repeal of the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion in favour of the Roman Catholics.

The Committee withdrew accordingly, and returning again into this Court, preſented the draft of a petition, which was read and unanimouſly agreed to, ordered to be ſigned by the Town Clerk, and preſented this day by the Sheriffs, attended by Mr Remembrancer, to the Houſe of Commons.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be recommended by this Court to the Aldermen, Deputies, and Common-Councilmen of each Ward of this city, to call upon the inhabitants to aſſociate under the direction of the Sheriffs, for the defence of their own country.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the officers of the Militia of the city of London, and the Gentlemen of the London Aſſociation, be requeſted to attend to the call of any of the Repreſentatives of the Wards of this city, in order to aſſiſt in ſuppreſſing any riots which may happen in the ſame Ward.

R I X.

On Thurſday evening, by orders from the Alderman, &c. a meeting was held at the Half Moon, Cheapſide, of the inhabitants of Farringdon Ward Within, to conſider of proper means of ſupporting the civil and military power in this tumultuous time, and preſerving the peace of the ſaid ward. After many propoſals from ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants, it was at laſt reſolved, That the Alderman, Deputy, and Common Council, ſhould aſſemble at the Half Moon, for the evening, or as late as neceſſary, in order to give proper information of any tumult or attack in the ward to the military, who had then arrived in St Paul's Church Yard, for the purpoſe of keeping the peace of the city; and, at the ſame time, ſeveral of the inhabitants agreed to go round with the conſtables, either with or without the military, in diſtreſſing the rioters, in caſe they attempted any attack on any part of the ward.

After this, it was reſolved, That the military have not only every aſſiſtance and information in the power of the inhabitants for preſerving the peace, but that they ſhould be properly accommodated and entertained at the expence of the ward, and the following Reſolutions were immediately agreed on, viz.

1ſt, "That a table be ordered for the officers attending the military forces, now lodged in St Paul's Church Yard, for preſerving the peace of this city, at a tavern contiguous to the ſaid Church, and the expences defrayed by the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Within.

2d. "That a pound of meat, and a pound of bread, with two pints of porter, be given every day to each private man in the ſaid corps, under the direction of their officers.

3d. "That the ſaid allowance, both as to officers and men, be continued as long as the military remain in the ſaid ward; and, as St Paul's Church, where the ſoldiers lay in and about, is ſituated in two wards, viz. Farringdon Within and Caſtle Baynard, it was reſolved, That if the other ward, Caſtle Baynard, does not agree (of which there was little doubt) to make the expence a joint concern, it was unanimouſly agreed, that the ward of Farringdon Within ſhould be at the whole expence."

The Meeting broke up at ſix o'clock, when bread, cheeſe, and porter were ordered them by the worthy Deputy that evening.

At eight o'clock, the Reverend Dr Douglas, one of the Reſidentiaries of St Paul's, waited upon the officers, and ſhewed them into ſeveral apartments of the church, which was allotted them for their accommodation and entertainment, and, by way of welcoming ſuch agreeable company as the military has really proved to be to this tumultuous city, the Doctor ordered a handſome ſupper from an adjoining tavern, which the officers, ſome of the principal inhabitants, and the Reverend Doctor ſat down to under the Great Weſt Portico. The Light Horſe were aſſembled within the rails in the front of the Church, and every man had ſome cold meat and porter given him.

At eleven o'clock, two rockets were let off, which was conſtrued to be ſignals of all being quiet; and, to all appearance, they really were, for every thing remained very quiet. This day, the hoſpitable buſineſs of entertaining our new gueſts went on very regularly, under the directions of the worthy Deputy, and others of the inhabitants.

It is to be hoped that Government will not follow the daſtardly example of the Common Council, (who, while the mob were at their heels, with their uſual *wiſdom*, adopted a reſolution, which, however proper in itſelf, was moſt exceedingly ill-timed, and reflects indelible diſgrace on the corporation) but will inflict immediate puniſhment on every offender they apprehend, and hold out a terrible example to future rioters.

Among the Magiſtrates of London who were active in their endeavours to quell the late tumults, none were more zealous and aſſiduous than the Aldermen Wilkes and Pugh; and, among the Juſtices of Peace in the Weſtminſter commiſſion, Mr Wright and Mr Addington ſhewed themſelves truſty officers, and did their duty in ſuch a manner as reflects credit on themſelves.

On Thurſday, many of the inhabitants of the reſpective wards of this city, having provided themſelves with fire-arms, particularly in the pariſh of St Sepulchre's, paraded the ſtreets along with the military all the following night, and, by help of links, picked up many of the ſtraggiers of the rioters.—The public thanks on this, as well as many former occaſions, are due to Alderman Wilkes for his ſpirited conduct and advice.

So great was the apprehenſion of the citizens in general laſt night, that almoſt all the houſe-keepers appeared in arms, determined to maintain peace and good order in the city. This ſtruck the rioters with terror, for they at firſt imagined that they were irreſiſtible. When they ordered the citizens to put up lights, they were inſtantly obeyed; and the troops, inſtead of oppoſing them in their unlawful proceedings, ſeemed to encourage them, by repeatedly joining them in their huzzas, and cries of *No Popery*. Suppoſing, therefore, that they had nothing to fear, they carried their madneſs to an extravagant pitch of audacity, pulling down houſes, and throwing fire into others, even in the preſence of the military. But when the army had received ſtrict orders to put an end to the tumult, and carried their orders rigidly into execution; when a number of the rioters were killed, and the inhabitants ſeemed determined to aſſiſt warmly in reſtoring tranquillity to the capital, the eyes of the rioters were ſoon opened, and there remained only to make a few examples, in order to baniſh ſedition totally from the city. Some of the rioters have been apprehended, and executed in a ſummary way on a gallows, and peace ſeems now to have eſtabliſhed her dominion again among us. Laſt night and this morning all was quiet, and the rioters are effectually diſperſed. However, the ſoldiers ſtill continue to patrole the ſtreets, and the Bank is ſtill guarded.

It was reported laſt night that the rioters, beat out of the town, had turned their thoughts to the country; and, deſirous of reinforcing themſelves by a deſperate band, croſſed the water below bridge, with an intent to ſet at liberty the convicts condemned to hard labour on the Thames. Whether this report be true or not, it is certain that ſince the beginning of the tumult, at leaſt ſince Newgate was broken open, a viſit was expected at Woolwich; the convicts therefore were not ſent to work, but kept on board; and a frigate that was in the river caſt anchor near the hulks, and took a ſtation that muſt have enabled her to cover the hulks from all inſult. The Public were alarmed for Greenwich Hoſpital, as ſoon as it was reported that the mob were gone to Woolwich. However, either the report is groundleſs, or the views of the rioters have been luckily diſappointed; for the convicts are ſtill confined, and Greenwich Hoſpital is untouched.

If the military had been ordered out earlier, there is no doubt but a ſtop would ſooner have been put to the tumults; and, as it was owing to the Magiſtrates, who are guardians of the peace, that an armed force was not admitted into the city till moſt of the miſchief was effected, it is expected that the damage done will be made good by them out of the city's funds.

The cannon ordered to be brought to the Bank were intended only to intimidate the raſh multitude: A proof (among many others) of the humanity of Miniſtry, who were reſolved to try every means before a ſingle life ſhould be loſt.

When the rioters came to the Fleet, an honeſt Hibernian, who had nothing to ſubſiſt him but the allowance of his creditors,—told the mob, he did not like ſhifting lodgings at ſo late an hour, adding, it was an act of cruelty to turn a poor fellow *out of his* BREAD.

It is computed, that the total amount of the debts of the priſoners, illegally ſet at liberty from the Fleet priſon, ſomething exceed the ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds, and thoſe from the King's Bench about five hundred thouſand; and, on Thurſday and this day, about fifty perſons, late priſoners in the former place, reſigned themſelves to the Warden; and it is farther ſaid, that all the priſoners, in general, as well thoſe late within and without, will be indulged with the rules of both places, or be allowed to follow their ſeveral occupations and employments, only appearing once a-day at places to be appointed near to the late aforeſaid priſons.

On Thurſday, the remains of ſeveral of the incendiaries were found in the ruins of Mr Langdale's houſe on Holborn-bridge, and warehouſes in Holborn. It is ſuppoſed, that the parties being intoxicated, and not being able to get out, were ſuffocated by the ſmoke.

This day, one of the democratical tyrants, who had extorted money from the inhabitants of St Paul's, Covent Garden, had the impudence to attempt walking through King Street; and, being recognized by a ſilk-mercer who lived in the ſtreet, he was inſtantly ſecured, and, a corporal's guard being ſent for from Somerſet Houſe, he was eſcorted, all pale and trembling, to his fate in the Park.

On Wedneſday evening, the Hertfordſhire militia ſtopped two men at Barnet, on ſuſpicion of their being deſerters; but they proved, by their own confeſſion, to be Sparrow, late ſerjeant of the firſt regiment of Foot Guards, and his companion, who were to have ſuffered on Thurſday at Tyburn, but had eſcaped for a time by the reſpite granted by the mob breaking open Newgate on Tueſday night. They were both ſafely lodged in Hertford goal.

Thurſday evening, a body of the rioters broke into the houſe of an eminent ſilk-dyer, in Pearl ſtreet, Spitalfields, and carried off upwards of four hundred pounds worth of ſilk.

Orders are given from the War Office, that it is expected that all commiſſioned officers do appear with ſwords and regimentals, or their uniforms; and that all gentlemen in offices under the Crown do wear cockades.

This day there was a levee at St James's; his Majeſty, the great Officers of State, and ſeveral others of the nobility were preſent, and broke up at two o'clock. The Lords Amherſt, Townſend, Sir John Irwin, and the Secretary at War, had different conferences with the King till after four, and his Majeſty returned to the Queen's Palace.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

WHEN LIBERTY, ſweet Maid, was young,
What modeſt Accents grac'd her Tongue;
How pure the Precepts ſhe ſupply'd,
When the FIRST BRITONS fought and dy'd!

At length, by many a ſpecious Art,
A *modern Patriot* caught her Heart;
Now, quite undone, ſhe *walks the Streets*,
And wh—s, and jilts, with all ſhe meets.

CARATACH.

EDINBURGH GAZETTE.

From the London Gazette, June 10.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a great number of diſorderly perſons have for ſeveral days paſt aſſembled themſelves together, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have been guilty of many acts of treaſon, rebellion, and felony, having formed deſigns to break open and deſtroy the goals and priſons, and to ſet looſe the priſoners confined therein, and having actually broke into and ſet on fire the goal of Newgate, the King's Bench Priſon, and the Priſon of the Fleet, and releaſed the priſoners, and made attempts on other goals and priſons in and about this metropolis; and having ſet fire to and pulled down the dwelling-houſes of divers of our peaceable ſubjects, and alſo ſet fire to, burnt and deſtroyed the materials thereof, and the furniture and other effects found therein; and alſo taken money from divers of our ſubjects: We therefore, taking the ſame into our moſt ſerious conſideration, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publiſh and declare our Indignation, That the authors, abettors, and perpetrators of the ſaid offences be proſecuted as expeditiouſly as may be, according to the due courſe of law; and we do hereby enjoin and require all Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and all other our loving ſubjects, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the utmoſt of their power, in detecting, apprehending, and bringing to juſtice the ſaid offenders. And we are graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe, that if any perſon ſhall diſcover any other perſon or perſons who are guilty of any of the ſaid offences, ſo as that the perſon or perſons diſcovered may be proſecuted for the ſame, ſuch diſcoverer ſhall have and receive, at a guard, upon conviction of ſuch offender or offenders, the ſum of Fifty Pounds, and alſo our gracious pardon for the ſaid offence, in caſe the perſon making ſuch diſcovery ſhall himſelf be liable to be proſecuted for the ſame; and the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of our Exchequer are hereby required to make payment accordingly of the ſaid rewards.

Given at our Court at St James's, the ninth day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING.

Hague, June 6. Sunday laſt, being the anniverſary of the King of Great Britain's birth-day, Sir Joſeph Yorke, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary deferred the celebration of it till yeſterday, when his Excellency received the compliments of the foreign Miniſters, nobility, and gentry, in the morning, and in the evening gave a grand entertainment and ball upon the occaſion, at which above three hundred perſons of both ſexes aſſiſted. Their Serene and Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, Prince Lewis of Brunſwick, and Prince Lewis of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, honoured the feſtival with their preſence. The company ſeparated at five o'clock this morning, highly ſatisfied with their reception and entertainment.

This Gazette contains two other Proclamations on the ſubject of the London riots; the firſt of which appeared in our paper of Saturday, and the ſecond in our laſt.]

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Thurſday June 8.*

The Speaker, attended by a ſufficient number of members to authoriſe his taking the chair, went down to Weſtminſter to early as twelve o'clock, and opened the Houſe; immediately on which the *Lord Advocate* aroſe, and after expatiating very ably on the very alarming inſurrection, moved, "That the Houſe ſhould be adjourned "to Monday ſe'nnight, the 19th inſtant."

Sir *P. J.* Clerke got up, and ſaid, he did not riſe to oppoſe the motion; for it met with his hearty concurrence; he roſe only to explain a circumſtance to the Houſe, that had much diſtreſſed him.—At the late tumultuous aſſembly of the mob on Tueſday laſt at the Houſe, he owned he was much alarmed, and therefore requeſted Lord George Gordon to take him under his protection, which he did, by putting him into his Lordſhip's coach; that he requeſted to be ſet down at Whitehall, but, unfortunately for him, the mob took the horſes from off his Lordſhip's carriage, and, to his unſpeakable mortification, dragged them both together through Temple-bar and the city; nor could he prevail upon them to let him out, till they were ſet down at Mr Alderman Bull's, in Lombard-ſtreet.—He thought it incumbent upon him to explain this circumſtance to the Houſe, leſt his being ſeen in that ſituation might be miſapprehended, which he was very anxious to prevent.

On Wedneſday there was a private Committee of the Houſe of Commons, above ſtairs, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the inſtigators of the late riots.

The meſſengers and other officers belonging to the Houſe of Commons, were examined by the Committee. The following queſtions were put among others:—Did you come to the Houſe at two o'clock? Yes.—Was there any mob or riot about the paſſages into the Houſe of Commons? The paſſages were very much crouded.—Was there, in your opinion, any appearance of hoſtility or ſeditious intention in thoſe who crouded the paſſages? There had in the interval been ſome rockades.—Do you know any of their names? I do not.—Would you know their perſons and faces again, if you ſhould ſee them? We would beſt.

General Conway ſaid, that queſtions of this kind ſeemed to him improper in two reſpects: 1. Becauſe they might bring out anſwers which might tend to criminate Lord George Gordon, which he thought was not at preſent, in this manner be meant, intended, and which would not be very wiſe, perhaps, or politic. 2. Becauſe they might tend to draw the popular fury upon thoſe innocent men who were now called upon to anſwer the queſtions that were put to them.

Mr *Luttrell* ſaid, that he would be very ſorry to bring the men who were now interrogated into the ſmalleſt dangers. He truſted that there was yet vigour enough in Government to puniſh atrocities at the bar of the Houſe of Commons. If this laſt remain of the conſtitution was gone, then farewell to all enquiry and deliberation in this place. With regard to the crimination of Lord George Gordon, he thought that ought to be no objection to the moſt perfect freedom in putting queſtions at this bar; no man of whatever rank ought to be conſidered as too ſacred for public enquiry and animadverſion.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

A letter dated the 1ſt inſtant, at Gottenburg, ſays, a King's cutter juſt come in here, with an account of three French 74 gun men of war, about 30 tranſports, and flat-bottomed boats, with ſome frigates, were all in and about Cancale Bay; the Hawke ſloop of war, and three cutters are here, with ſome armed merchantmen.

The Enterprize privateer of London, Captain Elkin, is arrived at Falmouth, and has carried in with her a ſmall brigantine, from Dunkirk to Bordeaux, loaded with coals and beer.

Portſmouth, 8. This morning failed the following ſhips to ſea:

Guns.		
[illegible]		Admiral Geary.
100	Britannia,	Admiral Darby.
100	Royal George,	Admiral Roſs.
98	Barfleur,	Admiral Barrington.
98	Prince George,	Admiral Digby.
98	Duke,	Captain Douglas.
98	Queen,	Captain Innis.
98	Formidable,	Captain Stanton.
90	Namur,	Captain Fielding.
90	Ocean,	Captain Ourry.
90	Union,	Captain Dalrymple.
84	Princeſs Amelia,	Captain M'Cartney.
80	Bienfaiſant,	Captain Jervis.
74	Alexander,	Lord Longford.
74	Edgar,	Captain Onſlow.
74	Canada,	Captain Sir George Collier.
74	Defiance,	Captain Courtney.
74	Dublin,	Captain Willis.
74	Invincible,	Captain Seaton.
74	Marlborough,	Captain Duncan.
74	Night,	Captain Elliot.
74	Courageux,	Lord Mulgrave.
64	Stirling Caſtle,	Captain Sir James Wallace.
50	Ark Royal,	Captain Wallingham.
50	Ajax,	Captain Marſhall.
50	Ambuſcade,	Captain Phipps.
50	Diana,	Captain Cheyne.
50	Portland,	Captain Seton.

Bomb-ſhips, ſheriffs, and ſmall cutters.

The Blue Oak, from Lymington to Briſtol, was taken off the Lizard the 29th ult. by the Buck Privateer, and ranſomed for 300l. the maſter arrived at Falmouth. Two ſloops from Guernſey, and a brig from Flagmouth, were taken at the ſame time, and ranſomed names unknown. The Captain of the Live Oak left a brig privateer, a ſchooner, and a cutter, in chace of the Black Princeſs privateer.

The Aurora, Golling, from Dartmouth to Waterford, was run down the 31ſt ult. between the Land's End and Scilly, by a large Pruſſian ſhip; the crew ſaved.

The Good Hope, Cloſſes, from St Sebaſtians to Amſterdam, is ſent into Plymouth by the Achilles privateer of Folkſtone.

The La Magdaline Maria, Feger, from the Iſle of Baſs, is taken and ſent into Plymouth by the Light-Horſe privateer.

From the London Papers, June 10.

Leghorn, May 9. We have accounts from Corſica, that the French Admiralty having ſent orders for that iſland to furniſh 900 ſailors, they had much difficulty to engage them. All the ſailors of St Boniface left their country on pretence of fiſhing for coral; the province of Cape Corſica is the only one that ſeems attached to France on this occaſion. The merchants of Baſtia declared their lives and ſervices were at the King's ſervice, but as to contributing towards raiſing of ſailors, they could not do it. The French then employed force, and ſent detachments of troops into the woods; many Corſicans were killed, and ſeven hanged as examples; others ſent to the galleys, and others exiled.

Hague, June 4. The placard relative to the finding of ſailors to man the ſhips of war, is ſaid to be in ſubſtance as follows, viz. "All navigation from theſe Provinces to foreign parts to be ſtopped, excepting the foreign veſſels who ſail with men of their own country, the veſſels employed in the different fiſheries, and the Eaſt and Weſt India Company's ſhips; but that all the veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of theſe provinces ſhall be permitted to ſail as ſoon as they ſhall give up every third man of their crews to the Admiralty, in order to remedy in ſome meaſure the want of ſailors; that thoſe veſſels ſhall be exempt which ſail with only the Captain and two men, or the Captain, one man, and a cabin-boy; that this giving up of the third man ſhall take place twice in twelve months, and that ſhall be the two firſt voyages that ſhip makes, and all Captains who ſhall attempt to ſail without having delivered up the third man, ſhall pay a fine of 600 florins."

In the reſolution taken by the States of the Province of Zealand on the 11th of May, they ſet forth, That they were ſurpriſed to ſee the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes of the 24th April, tending to grant an unlimited convoy, not only becauſe it is contrary to the ſentiments of that Province, delivered in to the Aſſembly in April and September laſt, and renewed lately again, but becauſe it certainly is premature to grant convoy to all merchandiſe not ſpecified as contraband by treaties, the privileges of which treaties are ſuſpended by the Britiſh Court; that if the Confederates will look back to the advice of this province, they will find in it a full ſupport of the independence of the ſtate and its trade, but at the ſame time to obſerve ſo ſtrict a neutrality that may not give the leaſt diſcontent to either of the belligerent powers. With regard to the reclaimed ſuccours, and the affair of Count Bylandt's convoy, the States of Zealand thought it moſt prudent that a negociation ſhould be entered into with the Court of Great Britain, relative to the treaty of Marine of 1674, &c. and that once ſettled, the Republic might be able to ſupport the adopted ſyſtem of neutrality with dignity, and without weakening the reciprocal obligations which have ſubſiſted between the Republic and Great Britain for upwards of a century. The States with their moderate advice had been followed, and a negociation entered into, and that their High Mightineſſes had autoriſed the Court of London within the time of three weeks, as they deſired, which would have prevented the late declaration of the King. That in the preſent ſituation of things the States of Zealand think it their duty once again ſeriouſly to retreat, that ſome amicable negociation may be entered into before the unlimited convoy takes place. The States further declare, that if the Confederates refuſe to enter into ſuch meaſures as may keep the State in its adopted neutrality, they have firmly reſolved to keep themſelves out of the conſequences which may enſue.

Amſterdam, June 5. It is aſſerted that the Queen of Portugal has forbidden the bringing of any captures whatever into her ports, her Majeſty being determined to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.

LONDON.

Yeſterday, Alexander Wedderburne, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St James's, on being created Baron Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Leiceſter, and promoted to the Chief Juſticeſhip of the Common Pleas, on the reſignation of Sir William de Grey, Knt.

Yeſterday at eleven o'clock a Council was held at Lord Stormont's office in Cleveland-row; it broke up at one o'clock, when the Lords in Adminiſtration went to St James's, where his Majeſty had a levee; his Majeſty retired to the cloſet ſoon after two, when a Cabinet Council was convened, to take into conſideration the moſt effectual means of ſecuring the vile promoters of the late alarming commotions. In conſequence of the above Council a warrant was iſſued by his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, directed to Mann and Stanley, two of his Majeſty's Meſſengers in ordinary, for the apprehending, and taking into ſafe cuſtody the Right Hon. Lord GEORGE GORDON. The Meſſengers, on receiving their warrants, inſtantly repaired to his houſe, in Welbeck-ſtreet, and getting admittance, were introduced to his Lordſhip, whom they made immediately acquainted with the nature of their viſit;—Lord George only replied,—"*If you are ſure it is me you "want, I am ready to attend you.*" Upon which a hackney-coach being previouſly got ready, and a party of the light horſe having received orders to attend in an adjacent ſtreet, his Lordſhip was conducted ſafely by them, about ſix o'clock, to the Horſe-guards.—The inhabitants in Welbeck-ſtreet collected about the carriage, and inveighed againſt him bitterly, as the author of all the preſent calamities; to avoid which reproaches, he deſired the blinds to be drawn up, which requeſt the Meſſengers complied with. A long examination took place in the War-office before the Lord Preſident, Lord North, Lord Amherſt, the Secretaries of State, and ſeveral other Lords of the Privy Council; and at half an hour after nine Lord George Gordon was committed a cloſe priſoner to the Tower. The guards that attended him were by far the greateſt in number ever remembered to guard a ſtate priſoner. A large party of infantry preceded in front, his Lordſhip following in a coach, in which were two officers; two ſoldiers rode behind the coach, and immediately followed General Carpenter's regiment of dragoons: after which came a Colonel's guard of the foot guards, beſides a party of militia, which marched on each ſide of the coach. The cavalcade paſſed over Weſtminſter-bridge, through St George's fields, the Borough, and ſo on to the Tower, where his Lordſhip alighted, ſeemingly in good ſpirits, about ten o'clock. His Lordſhip reſted laſt night in the Governor's apartments. The populace who attended on this occaſion conducted themſelves with the utmoſt decorum.

By the privacy with which all their meaſures were tranſacted, his Lordſhip's commitment was not very generally known, and the few perſons who attended him, behaved with the utmoſt decorum.

Two of his Lordſhip's ſervants were at the ſame time apprehended, and committed to the care of the meſſengers, his Lordſhip's boxe papers ſeized, and his ſecretaries, and ſuch other depoſitories as were locked, ſealed up.

In conſequence of the apprehenſion of Lord George Gordon, the guards were doubled through the cities of London and Weſtminſter laſt night.

On the meeting of Parliament on Monday ſe'nnight, Lord North will deliver a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons from his Majeſty, informing them of his having ordered a member thereof to be taken into cuſtody, and ſpecifying therein the treaſonable charges alledged againſt him. After which, a ſpecial commiſſion will be iſſued for bringing the ſtate priſoner to immediate trial.

This morning Mr Fiſher, ſecretary to the Proteſtant Aſſociation, was taken into cuſtody, and conveyed under a ſtrong guard to the Tower; as was alſo Mr Hopkins, one of the managers of the ſaid Aſſociation.

A ſpecial commiſſion is made out, and has paſſed the ſeals, for trying the perſons concerned in the late riots, at the head of which is the late Attorney General.

It is aſſerted, with ſome confidence, that bills of impeachment are actually preparing againſt certain perſons of high rank.

The buſineſs of the Privy Council laſt night was upon conſidering of further methods to be uſed in caſe of any more tumults; and the proceedings againſt an unfortunate Lord were not even mentioned.

Yeſterday Lord Amherſt attended at the Council to acquaint his Majeſty with the orders he had given as Commander in Chief.

The Sardinian Ambaſſador was at court yeſterday, and gave an account of the damage done to his chapel.

The ſeveral Courts ſat yeſterday in Weſtminſter Hall, for the diſpatch of buſineſs, as uſual.

A camp is formed on the lawn by the ſide of the canal in St James's Park, for the accommodation of the troops there on actual duty.

Earl Mansfield is recovered from his late indiſpoſition. His Lordſhip did not ſo much as ſave a ſingle article of dreſs from the depredations of the mob, more than what he had on his back: his ſenatorial and judicial robes were all deſtroyed with the reſt of his wardrobe.

The deſtruction of Lord Mansfield's houſe may be conſidered as a public loſs; the literary world at leaſt will deem it an irreparable one, when they are told, that 300 manuſcript volumes of notes, and other valuable profeſſional papers of this great law luminary, collected with unremitting aſſiduity, and written with his own hand, were thus ſacrificed to the fury of an ungovernable mob!—One of them was a large quarto, on the diſtinct privileges of both Houſes of Parliament, which, after the utmoſt perſuaſion of the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, and ſome other friends, his Lordſhip had conſented to give to the world immediately, and for this purpoſe had juſt tranſcribed it himſelf into the above volume.

The celebrated picture of the great Lord Bolingbroke, painted by Pope, and preſented juſt before the death of that admired poet, to Lord Mansfield, when Solicitor-General Murray, happened unfortunately to form a part of his Lordſhip's town collection, and conſequently was devoted to the general conflagration.

Earl Mansfield might have ſaved his houſe, but for his own ill-judged lenity towards the deſperate rioters who ſurrounded it; for the military came in time to have defended it, when his Lordſhip humanely requeſted they might not fire upon the deluded wretches, which was in conſequence thereof avoided to the laſt extremity.

Mr Turner, member for the city of York, coming out of the Houſe of Commons on Tueſday laſt, was exceedingly inſulted and ill treated by the mob, ſome of whom robbed him of his watch and purſe, containing upwards of twenty guineas, and a Bank-note, alſo two rings, one of which belonged to his anceſtor Turner, who was Lord Mayor of London at the time of the great fire in 1666.

The Rev. B. Aiken was robbed in the ſtreet oppoſite Mr Langdale's diſtillery, Holborn-bridge, between eight and nine o'clock on Wedneſday laſt, by a gang of pickpockets, ſome of whom forcibly held him whilſt his pockets were picked of the following articles: a gold watch, ſeals, &c. a purſe with two guineas and a half, his keys, and other articles:—his pockets were turned inſide out, and a perſon decently dreſſed held his cane whilſt he was robbed, and returned it when the affair was over.

The public appear to be, in general, miſtaken reſpecting the actual ſtate of the Government of this metropolis, ſuppoſing it to be under martial law. It may be neceſſary, therefore, to give the fact, and explain from whence the miſtake has ariſen. The King, by the advice of his Privy-Council, finding the Civil Magiſtrates either afraid or unwilling to direct the military under law, iſſued an order to the military officers to uſe their diſcretion in exerting the force under them, to ſuppreſs theſe riots. Under theſe circumſtances, there is no ſuſpenſion of the ordinary courſe of juſtice, &c. Had martial law taken place, a Provoſt martial would have been appointed, whoſe authority ſuperſedes all law, the Courts would have been ſhut, and public proclamation made to apprize every perſon of ſo momentous an alteration in the ſituation of life, liberty, and property.

The public ſpirit of the monied men has not ſunk under the horrid diſorders that have prevailed for ſome days paſt! At the Stock Exchange yeſterday the buyers were in proportion of two to one to the ſellers, the conſequence of which was, that the Stocks roſe one half per cent.

This day one Hyde, formerly a Conſtable, and a man of a very looſe character, was apprehended, and committed to the Tower, on the evidence of Mr Akerman, as the very man who had demanded the keys of Newgate of him, and alſo appeared as a principal leader in the riot.—And a youth, who proves to be an apprentice to a Book-binder, was alſo this day apprehended, and committed, on the evidence of a gentleman who had ſeen him active in throwing out Mr Akerman's pictures, and other furniture.

Amongſt the rioters taken yeſterday, is a capital tradeſman, who abſolutely demanded admittance at the Tower, in order to get arms.

Yeſterday two boys were detached by Alderman Wooldridge delivering bills about this city, to acquaint the people at what houſes they may meet, and be brought together in a ſhort time. The Alderman adviſed them to diſcover who employed them, telling them, if they refuſed, they were liable ſoon to be hanged. On their not complying with his requeſt, they were locked up in a room in the Poultry Compter until they can be further examined.

Yeſterday afternoon ſeveral of the moſt deſperate people, ſuppoſed to be concerned in ſetting fire to different parts of London, were taken out of Black Boy alley, by a large party of horſe and foot, and conveyed to the Savoy priſon.

The horſe and foot guards were yeſterday poſted in ſeveral parts of the town, and occaſionally patrolled the ſtreets, to prevent any freſh inſurrections.

When Mr Langdale's house in Holborn was burnt on Wednesday, there were three hundred tons of spirits destroyed, valued at 70 l. the ton. Mr Langdale's loss is estimated at 30,000 l. he and one of his sons are in so dangerous a state, in consequence of their late troubles, as to be given over by the Faculty.

The building of Newgate cost 140,000 l. The work took 14 years to complete. The damage done has been calculated at 70,000 l.

Yesterday one of the rioters was taken coming out of Newgate with a gold watch and 12 guineas in his pocket.

The following hand bill was yesterday circulated through the city

"NO FRENCH RIOTERS.

"This is to give notice, that it now appears, that the "horrible riots which have been committed in this city have "been promoted by French money—and to call upon all "honest men to stand forth against rioters, who, under the "cloak of religion, are wantonly destroying our property, "and endeavouring to overset our happy constitution. If "the French are suffered by these means to prevail, Popery will certainly be introduced, which we have no reason "to fear from a British Parliament."

Numberless reports are propagated of Foreigners, and other persons now in town, who it is pretended had foretold the conflagrations which have happened; but as the reports are propagated upon very loose authority, little dependence is probably to be laid upon them.

Orders were sent down yesterday express to Plymouth, for the ships there to join the fleet under Admiral Geary, as soon as it appears off that place.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 9.

"Arrived the Royal George East-Indiaman from the Downs. Arrived, and came into harbour, the John Gally, Quick, from Ostend, and two coasters. Arrived at Spithead the Thunderer and Terror bombs from a cruize. The Nonsuch man of war, of 64 guns, yesterday again brought to at Spithead, and has hoisted a signal for all masters of vessels bound to Guernsey. The Channel fleet, commanded by Admiral Geary, are expected to put back to St Helen's, as the wind has shifted to the westward.

"The Derbyshire militia are encamped on a common near this place, and three other regiments are expected to be encamped here."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated June 5.

"Last Friday two regiments of foot embarked from Dock and Plymouth, for Guernsey and Jersey, viz. the 95th and 96th; they sailed this morning under convoy of the Hyæna frigate and two small sloops of war. Since their sailing the wind has proved unfavourable, and it is apprehended they will be obliged to put back.

"The Torbay and Alcide will sail in two days for the West Indies, if the wind permits, being now ready for sea. The Cumberland and Alfred, both seventy-fours, have for several days past made the signal for sailing, but the wind has not been favourable. They are to join the fleet at Spithead; The Gibraltar will soon follow them. The Ramilies and Bienfaisant are now in dock, repairing the damages they received in a late gale of wind in the Sound, and are expected to be fit for sea in 20 days.

"Our lines are nearly completed. There are about 100 pieces of cannon mounted upon them, with some very strong redoubts in the front of them; which makes the place of much more consequence than it was last year, and we consider ourselves in a much greater state of security than we were at that time."

EDINBURGH.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

[*By Authority.*]

WHEREAS some ill-designing and malicious persons have published, for the purpose of disquieting the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects, that it is intended to try the prisoners now in custody by martial law; notice is given, by authority, that no such purpose or intention has ever been in the contemplation of Government; but that the said prisoners will be tried by the due course of law, as expeditiously as may be.

Extract of letter from London, June 10.

"The terrors of our inhabitants are now, in some measure, subsided, and there seems little danger of their being renewed; especially when we consider the great military force that is now in town, for the protection of the capital. The many unfortunate and horrid ravages which have been committed in the late tumults, serious as they were in themselves, are likely to produce one effect, which will, in a great measure compensate for the evils which the nation at large have sustained from the late associated rioters. The people now begin to see the necessity of acquiring that degree of military knowledge that may enable them, on any emergency, to defend themselves; they are roused, and the house-keepers, almost to a man, have entered into a military association. Nor are the barristers at law and students far behind them in this laudable resolution, they having armed and equipped themselves for the protection of their respective societies, and of the metropolis in general. Thus are we furnished with such a power as must render abortive any future attempt that may be made, either by a foreign or domestic league, to injure or disturb the subjects of this city.

"The most respectable court of Aldermen, almost ever known, met this afternoon at five o'clock, at Guildhall, nineteen Aldermen being present. As soon as some trifling business was adjusted, the court read a letter, signed by the Lords Bathurst, Onslow, Spencer, and Townshend, directed to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, which recommended them to cause a strict and immediate search to be made after all persons suspected of being concerned in the late tumults and disorders, in order that they might be apprehended and brought to justice.

"Another letter was also read from the Lords Stormont and Hillsborough, which was sent in consequence of a message from the Lord Mayor, setting forth the want of proper places to confine such persons in as should be taken into custody for criminal offences; in answer to which message, the Secretaries of State submitted to the opinion of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that the several City-halls might be very conveniently used for such purposes, during the time that the prisons should be rebuilding. This idea seemed to be approved of by the Aldermen, but they did not come to any resolution on the subject.

"Several resolutions were come into, in consequence of the former letter, as well for apprehending and bringing to punishment the persons concerned in the late insurrections, as to prevent any repetition of them in future. Among many other judicious regulations, a warrant was issued to prevent any public-house from being kept open after ten o'clock at night, or before five in the morning. The Court then adjourned to Tuesday next.

"Last night, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor attended the Privy Council, at the Cockpit, when two charges were brought against his Lordship, the one for not being sufficiently active in suppressing the late tumults, and the other for discharging several of the rioters when in custody of the military. The first complaint was made by Lord Beauchamp, who had been an eye-witness to the outrages committed by the populace in Moorfields. His Lordship's accuser of the latter impropriety did not appear. After receiving a reprimand from the Privy Council, he was suffered to depart. There were upwards of 50 members of the Privy Council present.

"The curious transitions of politics never, perhaps, appeared more striking than in the character of that luminary of *constituency*, Mr *Wilkes*, who is now as complete a courtier as ever nature intended him. Buckingham house, and Downing street, are the only two situations in which he can breathe with satisfaction; and his old friends are left to admire his *gratitude*. What a convenient thing is *Modern Patriotism!*"

Extract of a private letter from London, June 10.

"Every thing remains very quiet, and we are very busy entertaining the military handsomely that are still situated in several parts of the town. Many of the rioters are picked up by the inhabitants that can now venture to swear to them; and the soldiers have picked up several that they saw engaged in the beginning of the riots on Thursday last, when they were too busy to take prisoners. Sixteen of the wounded men have died in Bartholomew's, and other hospitals, and there are about fifty more in a very bad state; and the bones of more are found in the ruins than was at first known or suspected. Several have also been taken with the property lost upon them; so that our goals are now crowded again. Whether they are to be tried by the military, or by a special commission, is not yet known; but it is generally thought, that a few of the most notorious will be made examples of, and hanged in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city, or before the very ruins they were catched at, and the remainder by a commission.

"This day, a printer in Fleet Street dispersed some hand-bills, beginning with *England is Blood*, addressed to Lord George Gordon, tending to inflame the populace against Papists, by a paper called the *Thunderer*, to be published by him. Being in Alderman Wilkes's ward, he was busy all morning with persuasions and remonstrances, being unwilling to suffer military law to be exercised in his ward; but the military got the start of him; for, this evening, the soldiers surrounded his house, and seized the printer's two apprentices, who were examined by Lord Pierrey, and other officers, in Lincoln's Inn. The master himself had made his escape, and all his papers were seized, and the publication stopped.

"Lord George Gordon's fate is variously talked of. He made a speech in the House since his mobbing meeting, accusing Lord North of calling his adherents Mob, and threatening to come with larger numbers, and *better prepared*, our papers had it. But it is said to have been spoken in the House in plainer terms, and within the meaning of the statute about high treason; and this is said to be the point that they prosecute him upon. Others say, that the printer of his hand-bill (beginning with *As no bail in London can bold*, &c. which was in all the papers, and was the beginning of all the mischief) has given some evidence against him that will affect his life, and on this they are to proceed. A few days will perhaps ascertain the matter better.

"The military in the neighbourhood of St Paul's, about 600 in number, go regularly to the five or six adjoining churches to-morrow, and afterwards dine in the side isles and west portico on roast beef and plumb-pudding and strong beer.

"Lord North sent a message to the Mansion-house to the Lord-Mayor on Wednesday noon, offering him any assistance from the military his Lordship desired. The messenger came when the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen were sitting on the business. Mr Wilkes very seriously proposed, that the messenger should be committed; for it was an affront to the Chief Magistrate, to suppose that he could not keep the peace of the city without soldiers; and treated it as an artful design in Lord North to make them forfeit their charter.

"P. S. This letter, though literally true, no printer in London durst give admittance to in his paper, in the present situation of affairs."

A correspondent says, the non-attendance of several Minority members of the Council who were summoned upon the subject of the late riots, and the negative put by others upon proceedings absolutely necessary for the restoration of the public safety, plainly marks the spring of all their conduct to be, not the good of their country, but the d——n of it.—It is astonishing such men should possess a moment's credit even with the most ignorant!

There are private letters in Dublin, of good authority, from Paris, which bring the important intelligence of the King having held a bed of justice, where he personally presided, and in the most solemn manner, before his Parliament, and principal gentlemen of his kingdom, established the edict of Nantz, and gave orders that Protestant churches should be built throughout the kingdom at his own expence, beginning in the city of Paris, the first stone of which was to be laid by Mr Neckar. The letters further add, that his Majesty had prohibited the monasteries from taking in any more novitiates, and when they individually should be reduced to ten inhabitants, they shall be transferred to another, and that the estates by which each was supported should return to the heirs of such families as bequeathed the said lands to them.

The review of the 25th regiment, we are informed, is put off till Thursday the 22d instant.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, June 12.

"Thursday, came into the Bay the brig Dolly, Captain Finchett, from Lynn for Liverpool with corn, which was taken on Tuesday off St Abb's Head by a cutter privateer, from Dunkirk, of 20 guns, and ransomed for 1300 guineas.

"The beginning of last week the weather was extremely cold, the frosts at night were severe, and on Thursday morning the hills were covered with snow, which lay several hours."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, June 13.

"On Tuesday the 6th current came on the trial of John Baird, *alias* Bairds, before the Sheriff of this county, indicted at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal, for the crimes of house-breaking and theft. The jury, by a narrow plurality, found the pannel not guilty of house-breaking, but guilty of theft; and therefore, though an object very fit for capital punishment, the Sheriff sentenced him to be twice whipt through the burgh of Dumfries at a cart's tail, viz. on the 21st current, and 27th of November next; and through the burgh of Annan on the 8th day of November next, and thereafter to be banished the county for life."

A Meeting of the Members of the GOLF CLUB is to be held at the Golf-House, Leith Links, on Saturday next the 17th instant.—Dinner on the table at Three o'clock.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

The DOCTORS.

POOR BRITAIN torn with rank Disease,
(Of Patriots caught) look'd round for Ease,
Implor'd Assistance,—at her Name
Doctors of each Description came.—

These held a Box of potent Pills—
Scourers, they said, for *hurking ills*,
Wou'd drive each Megrim from the Brain,
And make her Bosom *sound* again.

While THOSE, a black and baneful Crew,
Nought cou'd prescribe, nor aught wou'd do—
But *gave her over* to her Fate—
In hopes to *plunder* her Estate.

Z. Z.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Cross Readings *from the* Caledonian Mercury *of Wednesday last.*

LORD MANSFIELD argued strongly against—
Lectures on Poetry.

The Duke of Bolton animadverted upon—
A House and Garden at Lauriston.

The grand fleet are preparing for—
The White Hart Inn, Grass-market.

A signal was this morning made to—
The Creditors of James Gray.

Lord Camden laid down the law of nations on—
Lands to sell.

He then lightly examined the state of—
the Lands and Estate of Oakfarse.

Our Chiefs drew most excellently together—
a piece of ground near Newhaven.

Mr Young at Benholm appeared on behalf of—
Such persons as were indebted to the deceased Mr Robert Anderson;

Mr Addle at Kirriemuir rose to defend—
Sandleman, Lindsay, and Co.

Mr Solicitor-General Murray made an apology for—
The Sale of Lands in the Carse of Gourie.

Doctor Henry at Edinburgh argued keenly for kissing—
A Roup of Cattle.

Leith Shipping, June 12—14.

ARRIVED,

Packet of Aberdeen, Thomson; Mary, Farmer; and Edinburgh, W. Thomson, all from London with goods; Mary, Graham, from Aberdeen, with ditto; Peggy, Hodge, from West Bilgs, with grain; and some vessels with coals.

SAILED,

King George, Marshall; Betsy, Boyd; Star, Ritchie; Ranger, Dobald; all for London, with goods; under convoy of the Leith, Three Sisters, and Alfred armed ships. Wind W.

STOLEN or STRAY'D,

From the Parks of Gardeners Hall, near Edinburgh,
Between Sunday evening and Monday morning the 13th current,

A SMALL PONEY, pie-balled white and dark bay, in large spots, with a long tail and mane.—Whoever can give notice to Mrs Fraser at Gardeners Hall, so as the same may be recovered, shall be handsomely rewarded.

THE Journeymen and Apprentices to the Wigmakers and Hair-dressers in Edinburgh, were some time ago impeached in the news-papers by their Masters, for the practice of dressing customers for themselves. The Public will please be informed, that this has been the practice of the journeymen and apprentices in our branch of business time immemorial; and the very small wages given by the Masters renders this practice absolutely necessary for a decent livelihood; and it is in view of their having private customers that journeymen get such low wages. The present journeymen and apprentices do not follow this practice more than others have done before them; and they positively deny their neglecting their Masters customers to attend their own.

THE Copartnery between DAVID SMITH and CO. Tea and Spirit Dealers in the front of the Exchange, Edinburgh, DISSOLVED at Whitsunday last. That branch of business is now carried on, in the same shop, under the firm of STURROCK AND WATSON, by whom the public will be served as formerly, on the lowest and best terms.—It is intreated that those who are indebted to the said David Smith and Co. will pay their accounts to the said Sturrock and Watson, or to John Sturrock tea and spirit dealer, head of the Canongate, who have power to receive and discharge the same.—The said DAVID SMITH has commenced business upon his own account, in that shop next door to the General Post Office, Bridge-street, where his former customers and the public will be served on the very lowest terms.

FOR SALE, at PETER RAMSAY's, Canongate Port,

THE largest MULE in Scotland, being above fifteen hands high, seven years old. He is thoroughly bred to the draught, and very proper for the waggon, stone-cart, or any heavy carriage, being remarkably hardy and strong.

For further particulars, apply to Mr M'Laren, at the stables.

STATE LOTTERY for IRELAND,

Established by Government for the present Year 1780.

FIFTY-SIX Thousand One Hundred and Twenty-two Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling to be gained by the purchasers of Messrs RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK's 1413 CHANCES, at Half a Guinea, One Guinea, and Two Guineas each.

Tickets, Shares, and Chances, to be had at their *licensed Offices*, London, and of WHITE AND MITCHEL, Edinburgh: at which places Schemes, containing every particular, may be had *gratis*.

Letters (post paid) duly answered.

PRICE OF TICKETS AND SHARES.

Ticket,	L. 5 0 0		L. 11000	0	0
Half,	2 10 0		5500	0	0
Fourth,	1 7 0	may gain	2750	0	0
Eighth,	0 14 0		1375	0	0
Sixteenth,	0 7 6		687	10	0

Begins drawing the 24th June.—Not two blanks to a prize.

Messrs RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK beg leave to observe, nearly *one fifth of all the Capital Prizes* in last lottery were sold and shared at their offices, viz. One of 20,000l. one of 5000l. two of 2000l. four of 1000l. and five of 500l.

SCHEME OF CHANCES.

The purchasers will be entitled, if the number of the Chance is drawn,

		For Two Guineas.	One Guinea.	Half a Guinea.
Either of the	1	L. 10,000, to L. 4200	L. 2100	L. 1050
	2	5,000, to 2100	1050	525
	5	2,000, to 840	420	210
	10	1,000, to 420	210	105
	16	500, to 210	105	52 10 s.
	30	100, to 42	21	10 10
	100	50, to 21	10 10 s.	5 5
	300	20, to 10 10 s.	5 5	3 3
If first drawn either of the first 5 days,		105	52 10	31 10
Last drawn,		525	262 10	210

The advantage arising to purchasers of the above chances far exceeds any other offered to the public. They are all made from real tickets, and will be paid without any deduction.

WHITE and MITCHEL continue to give cash for Light Gold, Old Silver and Lace.—London, Birmingham, and Sheffield Hardware, Watches, Jewels, and Plate, sold at the lowest prices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of ALEXANDER DEAS tenant in Cairnie, held upon the 3d of April last, they unanimously made choice of Patrick Anderson in Westhaven of Panbyde, George Dall in Easthaven thereof, Alex. Jaffetson tenant in Kinaldie, and Robert Allardice in Boddin of Dunnaild, or any two of them, as trustees for the whole of the creditors who accepted of the trust; and thereafter, Alex. Deas, upon the 15th of that month, granted a trust-disposition of his whole estate and effects in favours of said Trustees, for themselves, and for behoof of his whole other creditors; in consequence whereof, the trustees have entered upon the management, and are carrying the trust right into execution.

These are desiring all the creditors of the said Alexander Deas to meet by themselves, or their doers authorised by them, in the house of Edward Shaw vintner in Arbroath, on Monday the 17th of July next, at two o'clock afternoon; and such of the creditors as have not yet given in notes of their debts are requested to lodge the same with one of the trustees, or John Colville writer in Arbroath. It is expected the whole creditors will attend by themselves or proxies, as something of consequence is to be communicated to them.

N. B. The roup of Alex. Deas's Stocking on the farm is to be on Monday next the 19th day of June, at ten o'clock forenoon.

Not to be repeated.

SOUND DIRECTORY of Mr WALTER WOOD.

May PASSED,

28. Littlejohn of and from Aberdeen, Law, for Dantzig, in ballaft.
Primrofe of Kincardine, Primrofe, from Copenhagen for Gottenb.
29. The Sifters of and from Sealock, Matfon, for Petersburgh, in ball.
Matthewfon of and for Montrofe, Jollie, from Riga, with flax.

ELSINORE, MAY 30.——Wind N. W.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

June 10. Dublin, Orr, from Gottenburgh, with deals, &c. Katty, Iver, from Briftol, with goods, Amelia, M'Fie, Carlinford, Limeftones.

SAILED,

10. Fair Canadian, Crawford, for Quebec; Jean, Black, for Dublin; Jean, Allan, for ditto; all with goods.

MEETING of the FEUERS of the extended ROYALTY of EDINBURGH.

A General Meeting of the FEUERS on the late extended Royalty of this City, is requefted at Prince's Street Coffeehoufe, on Saturday the 17th day of June curt. at twelve o'clock noon, to take into confideration the prefent ftate of the police of that part of the City; and in particular to adopt fuch meafures as fhall be refolved on to be moft proper for reviving and carrying into execution the late decreet-arbitral between the City of Edinburgh and the Feuers.

To the Creditors of GEORGE WILSON in DUNBAR.

THE Truftees for the Creditors of GEORGE WILSON merchant in Dunbar hereby defire, that the whole of the Creditors will, before the 20th day of July next, tranfmit to Alexander Sawers, or Jofeph Forreft, writers in Dunbar, their refpective grounds or vouchers of debt, with their oaths on the verity of the fame; to be laid before the Truftees, in order that they may fix upon a proper diviſion of the whole or part of the proceeds of the bankrupt eſtate.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the houfe of Mr John Barclay writer in Tain, on Thurfday the 27th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and fix in the afternoon,

A TENEMENT of LAND, or Manſion-houſe,

Office-houſes, Garden, and other pertinents thereto belonging, at the Milltown of New Tarbet, within the parifh of Kilmuir-Eaſter, and fhire of Ros; and alſo the benefit of a Tack, for the years thereof yet to run, of the Lands of Ballintraid, entered into between William Ros of Aldie, as proprietor of the lands and eſtate of Newmore, and the deceaſed John Gowry, Eſq; Commiſſary of Ros, for the ſpace of forty ſeven years from and after the term of Whitſunday 1780, lying in the parifh of Kilmuir-Eaſter, and ſaid county of Ros.

The inventary of writs of the ſaid tenement, the rental, and tack of the ſaid lands, and the articles and conditions of roup, to be ſeen in the hands of the ſaid Mr John Barclay, and copies thereof in the hands of Mr John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Michael Stephenſon vintner in Hawick, upon Thurſday the tenth of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of eleven o'clock forenoon and two o'clock afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Half of the Barony of WILTON, called LANGLANDS.

—There is a Manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, which is pleaſantly ſituated upon the north ſide of the water of Teviot, within half an Engliſh mile of the town of Hawick. The garden contains three acres, and is ſtocked with a great variety of fruit trees of the beſt kinds. There is a good deal of planting upon the eſtate, beſides ſome old timber fit for cutting.—If no purchaſer appears for the whole of this eſtate, it will be expoſed in parcels, in order to accommodate ſuch as may only want a few incloſures, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Netherhall, poſſeſſed by Adam Kedzie, and the two Weſtermoſt Incloſures in Netherhall Haugh, poſſeſſed by Robert Scott. Theſe three tenements lie contiguous, and are ſquare and compact; and the place where the farm-houſes are ſituated, will make a very pleaſant ſituation for a houſe. The water of Teviot is the march on the weſt and ſouth ſides.

II. The Drypool Incloſure, poſſeſſed by James Buckham, and the Middle Incloſure in Netherhall Haugh, poſſeſſed by Adam Kedzie, lying contiguous, and ſurrounded with ſtrips of planting. There is likewiſe a very convenient place on this lot for a houſe.

III. The Parkhead Incloſure, poſſeſſed by James Rodger, together with the farm houſes and planting upon the bank, and alongſt the road and the water of Teviot.

IV. The Manſion-houſe and Place of Langlands, comprehending all the graſs-ground and planting contained within the boundary, together with the garden, banks, walks, and Broom Park.

V. The Boat-houſe Incloſure, with the houſes and yard, preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Scott; together with the bank of wood betwixt the incloſure and the water.

VI. Langlands Hill-end, and the Incloſure poſſeſſed by Andrew Eliſon; together with the planting on the hill-head.

VII. The three Incloſures to the eaſt of the above, lying contiguous, with the planting to the north alongſt the height.

VIII. The Incloſure in Rough-heugh-Lands, lately poſſeſſed by Thomas Thomſon.

IX. The Incolſure to the north of the laſt, poſſeſſed by Walter Wilſon.

X. The Incloſure poſſeſſed by James Stewart.

XI. The Incloſure poſſeſſed by William Robertſon, lying contiguous to the laſt.

XII. The Firknow by itſelf, or joined to either of the two laſt lots.

XIII. The five Incloſures of Calaburn, lying contiguous, either together or ſeparately.

The gardener at Langlands will ſhow the lands; and for further particulars, apply to Dr Robert Langlands, at his houſe in St Andrew's ſtreet, New Town, Edinburgh; Sir Francis Elliot of Stobs, Bart. near Hawick; or to Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; who will treat with any perſon who may incline to purchaſe the whole or any part of this eſtate, betwixt and the day of ſale

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, on Thurſday the 20th July 1780, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ASHINTULLY,

and other Subjects, property and ſuperiority, belonging to Mr ROBERT MACINTOSH, Advocate, lying within the pariſh of Kirkmichael and ſhire of Perth.

The property lands are of great extent, and will admit of a conſiderable riſe of rent, the lands having been out of leaſe for many years, and the preſent rents paid with great punctuality.

The free rent of the property lands is,	L.	254	6 1
And the feu-duties of the lands whereof the ſuperiorities are to be expoſed, extend to - -		21	16 5
	L.	276	2 6

The whole are now to be ſet up at 6500 l. in one lot.

	Scots.		
The valded rent of the property lands is,	L.	474	6 9
And of the ſuperiorities, - -		1761	14 8
Total valued rent, - -	L.	2236	1 5

The preſent upſet price is leſs than twenty-three years purchaſe of the whole; and if the purchaſer inclines to ſell the ſuperiorities ſeparately, he may receive ſuch a price for them, when he pleaſes, as would bring the price of the property lands, at the rate they are now to be expoſed, under 20 years purchaſe of the free rent.

The vaſſals are numerous, many of them ſingular ſucceſſors, and few of them entered; ſo that the purchaſer would immediately be entitled to a compoſition for entries, whereof none of them appear to be taxed by the vaſſals charters.

The articles of ſale, title-deeds, and particulars of the rental, to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Callender depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

A GOLD SNUFF-BOX LOST.

A GOLD SNUFF-BOX, of an oval ſhape, with the picture of a Lady in the inſide of the lid, with cryſtal before it, was loſt at the Archers Hall, on Saturday the 6th *ultimo*. Any perſon who has found the ſame, or can give information ſo as it may be recovered, ſhall have the value of the Gold, by applying to James Laing, at the Council Chamber.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on Monday the 17th day of July 1780, the CITY OF EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horſe, mare, or gelding carrying eleven ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats. No horſe that ever won a plate or purſe of 50 l. Sterling value will be allowed to ſtart.

On TUESDAY the 18th day of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three four-mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 13 lib.	Six years old, 9 ſtone 5 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone 9 lib.	Aged horſes 10 ſtone.

On WEDNESDAY the 19th of July will be run for over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the LADY's SUBSCRIPTION of , by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY the 20th will be run for, over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the Noblemen and Gentlemen's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY the 21ſt day of July will be run for, FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Right Honourable Sir LAURENCE DUNDAS, Bart Member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh, by real hunters hunted in Scotland laſt ſeaſon, carrying 11 ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

No horſe, &c. to be entitled to ſtart for this Purſe that ever was in ſweats before the firſt day of March 1780, for the purpoſe of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted; and all former winners of this plate will be excluded.

ON SATURDAY the 22d will be run for, one four-mile heat, the Noblemen and Gentlemens SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by five years old, only carrying eight ſtone and an half.

Any horſe &c. that ever won a King's Plate, if he now runs for the Noblemen and Gentlemens Great Subſcription, muſt carry five pounds extra, and the winning horſe of the King's Plate will not be entitled to ſtart for any of the other purſes.

The horſes, mares, and geldings muſt be booked by the clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the rabes, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon: And the owners of ſuch horſes, or ſervants, muſt then produce the proper certificates: And no ſcaffolds to be erected without firſt obtaining the authority of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

His GRACE the DUKE OF GORDON,
ROBERT BAIRD, Eſq; of Newbyth,
WM. M'DOWALL, Eſq; Younger of Caſtle Semple,
} Stewards.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the race week, and aſſemblies as uſual.

SANDEMAN, LINDSAY, and Company,

At TULLOCH, near Perth,

CONTINUE to PRINT all kinds of Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the beſtmanner, and at moderate prices.

Cloth is taken in for this Printfield at Edinburgh, by Richard Richardſon tea-dealer in the Exchange, and by William Anderſon ſadler Cowgate-head; at Leith, by William Coke bookſeller; at Dalkeith, by John Gray weaver; at Borrowſtounneſs, by James Addiſon ſenior candlemaker; at Linlithgow, by James Niven merchant; and at Stirling, by John Chriſtie merchant. At all which places, the pattern-books will be ſhown, and receipts granted.

N. B. A conſiderable number of new and faſhionable patterns have this year been added to the books.

A FARM in FIFE to LET.

TO be SET by public roup, upon Thurſday the 29th of June curt. within the houſe of James Edinton in Eaſt Wemyſs, at twelve o'clock at noon,

The Lands and Farm of LOCH-HEAD, upon a tack for nineteen years after the term of Martinmas next. The farm conſiſts of about 180 acres, and is ſituated in the pariſh of Wemyſs, about half a mile weſt of Eaſt Wemyſs, and nearly the ſame diſtance from the town of Weſt Wemyſs.

Any perſon inclining to make a private bargain before the day of roup, may give in his propoſals to the proprietor at Wemyſs Caſtle; and the overſeer of the parks there will ſhow the lands.

By ADJOURNMENT,

TO be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of June curt. betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of DALDERSE,

with the Fiſhings and Pertinents in the pariſh of Falkirk, and ſhire of Stirling, in the following Lots.

LOT I. The Lands poſſeſſed by Margaret Mackie, John Melvin, Thomas Muirhead, George Potter; and 16 acres, 2 roods, 29 falls, and 23 ells, poſſeſſed by Robert Cowan. The groſs rent of the whole is 176 l. 15 s. 3 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the upſet-price will be 3565 l. 10 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

N. B. It is at preſent a queſtion before the Court of Seſſion, whether 12 acres, 2 roods, 7 falls, and 9 ells of the above poſſeſſion of Mr Cowan's do belong to the eſtate of Abbothaugh or to the eſtate of Dalderſe. It will be determined beginning of next Seſſion; and, if the deciſion ſhall be for Abbothaugh, then the groſs rent of this lot will be reduced to 151 l. 11 s. 10 d. 4-12ths, and the upſet-price to 3057 l. 1 s.

LOT II. The Lands poſſeſſed by James Thomſon, (now Andrew Hart), John Baad, William Watſon; and the miln poſſeſſed by George Potter. The groſs rent is 258 l. 18 s. 1 d.; and the upſet-price will be 5276 l. 17 s. 3 d. 8-12ths.

N. B. If the above 12 acres, 2 roods, &c. be taken from Lot I. then 2 acres, 10 falls of Bonny Meadow, poſſeſſed by George Potter, will be added to this lot, which will make the groſs rent 263 l. 0 s. 7 d. and the upſet-price 5360 l. 3 s. 9 d. 8-12ths.

LOT III. The Farm of HAUGH, poſſeſſed by Thomas Kincaid, at the groſs rent of 391. 6 s. 10d. will be ſet up at 806 l. 10 s. 11-12ths.

N. B. In the event mentioned in the laſt *Nota Bene*, 7 acres of Bonny Meadow, poſſeſſed by Mr Gaſcoigne, will be added to this lot, which will make the groſs rent 44 l. 11 s. 10 d. and the upſet-price 899 l. 1 s. 8 d. 8-12ths.

LOT. IV. The Farms poſſeſſed by John Finlayſon, William Wiſe, (formerly Mr Gaſcoigne) John Ranken, and John Sands. The groſs rent is 176 l. 11 s. 11 d. 7-12ths; and the upſet-price will be 3560 l. 18 s. 8 d. 10-12ths.

LOT V. The Lands poſſeſſed by James Smith, (formerly John and James Scrymgeours) and Robert Walker. The groſs rent is 146 l. 10 s. 3 d. 10-12ths; and the upſet-price will be 2955 l. 9 s. 3 d. 9-12ths.

The whole of theſe Lands hold of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs books at 870 l. 1 s.

The Lands are of a rich ſoil, pleaſantly ſituated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the Great Canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn or James Ferrier writers to the ſignet, or Alexander Roſs depute-clerk of Seſſion. And the ſaid James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 22d day of June 1780, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, The following SUBJECTS in LOTS,

LOT I. All and whole the Lands and Eſtate of WATERSIDE, and pertinents, with the manſion-houſe, garden, orchard, and Salmon-fiſhing in the river of Nith

Alſo, The Lands of PENFILLAN, as poſſeſſed by John Kerr and William Bell, with the pertinents.

And the Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mill of CAPENOCH, commonly called the KEIR MILL, with the aſtricted multures of the lands all lying in the pariſh of Ker, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of the ſaid lands of Waterſide is proven to be worth 97 l. 12s. 10d. ſterling, which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being L. 2441 0 10

The free teind (which is valued) is 21. 12s. 8d. ſterl. and which is valued at 5 years purchaſe, being 13 3 4

L. 2454 4 2

But the upſet price of Waterſide, ſtock and teind is now lowered to L. 2300

The free yearly rent of Penfillan is 44l. 19s. 11d. 3-12ths ſterl. and which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being 1124 18 5 1/2

The free teind, after deduction of ſtipend is 15l. 2s. 8d. 10-12ths ſterling, which was valued at 5 years purchaſe, being 50 13 8 1/2

1175 12 1 1/2

But the upſet price of Penfillan, ſtock and teind, is now lowered to L. 1150

The free yearly rent of the ſaid corn, wheat, and barley Mill is 38l. 14s. 8d. ſterl. which was valued at 20 years purchaſe, being 774 13 4

But the upſet price of the mill is now lowered to L. 760

Amounting the upſet price of the ſaid whole lands of Waterſide, Penfillan, and Keir Mill, to L. 4050

LOT II. All and whole that LODGING or Dwelling-Houſe, being the fourth ſtorey of that great tenement called *Fyfer's Land*, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Lawn-market ſtreet of Edinburgh, conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber, to the ſtreet, four bed-chambers backwards; with kitchen, cloſets, cellar, garret, and other conveniencies; the proven rent whereof is 36 l. ſterling, and the upſet price, at 12 years purchaſe, was 432 l. ſterling, but is now lowered to 400 l.

The lands of Waterſide are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Scarr, with a commanding proſpect of that water, and the river of Nith for ſeveral miles, and lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten of Sanquhar, and two of Thornhill; and there is a genteel modern manſion houſe and offices upon them. The houſe conſiſts of kitchen, common parlour, ſervants hall, cellars, and milk-houſe, in the ground florey; dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, with a dreſſing-room, and large bed-cloſet, on the firſt floor; five bed-chambers and two cloſets on the ſecond floor; with good garret-rooms over the whole.

The offices are a brew-houſe, bake-houſe, coach-houſe, two ſtables, a barn, and a byre, with many other conveniencies, neceſſary for the accommodation of a Gentleman's family.—The kitchen-garden contains above an acre of ground. The orchard contains near an acre of ground, is well fenced by barren timber, and ſtocked with a variety of the beſt kind of fruit trees. There is alſo a very conſiderable quantity of growing timber of different kinds upon theſe lands: and the greateſt part of the whole is incloſed and ſubdivided, particularly thoſe parts lying adjacent to the manſion-houſe are ſubdivided into ſeveral incloſures, and planted with hedge-rows. The lands are capable of great improvements, which may be done at an eaſy expence, as they lie within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kiln, from which a conſtant ſupply of what lime may be neceſſary can be had at a moderate rate.

The mill upon the lands was built at a very conſiderable expence within theſe few years, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but alſo wheat and barley. There is alſo a very extenſive thirle belonging to this mill.—The purchaſer of lot firſt will have right to the ſuperiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterſide, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Robſon, tenant in Mains of Waterſide, will ſhow the lands of Waterſide and Penfillan, in lot I. and the houſe in Edinburgh may be ſeen at any time.

The title-deeds of the whole, with articles and conditions of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of ſeſſion; or William Moſſat writer in Edinburgh. Perſons wanting to be informed of further particulars, will pleaſe apply to the ſaid William Moſſat.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE, And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the twentieth day of July 1780, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as truſtee for Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Saintford, and his creditors,

THE Lands and Eſtate of SAINTFORD, lying in the pariſh of Forgan, and ſhire of Fife, pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry at Dundee, within ſix miles of St Andrews, and the ſame of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this eſtate conſiſts of about 773 acres, moſtly of good arable ſoil. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe upon the lands, with ſuitable offices, in very good repair, a large well ſtocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the manſion-houſe, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent incloſures, preſently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the eſtate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, beſides very conſiderable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the eſtate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340 l. 19 s. 1 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of moſt of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the miniſter of Forgan having within theſe 40 years got a conſiderable augmentation of his ſtipend, there can no additional burden be ſuppoſed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, this eſtate will be ſet up at 7842 l. ſterling.

As alſo, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, preſently poſſeſſed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well ſituated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a moſt agreeable proſpect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coaſts on both ſides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-houſe of Leith for payment of 18l. 5s. 4d. 6-12ths yearly, and is preſently let at 33 l. 7s. 6d. Sterling; and for the encouragement of purchaſers, this piece of ground, &c. will be ſet up at 376 l. 12 s. ſterling.

The ſubjects will be ſhown by the reſpective poſſeſſors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the truſtee, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and deſirous for further information, may apply.

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